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TRAVEL PRINTOUT

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SECOND QUARTER TRAVEL SHOWS NEGLIGIBLE DECLINE

Travel during the second quarter of 1983 remained virtually unchanged from the level recorded during April, May and June of the previous year according to the U.S. Travel Data Center's 1983 National Travel Survey Second Quarter Report, released today.

The monthly telephone survey reported that 23 percent of all Americans, or 39 million adult residents, traveled away from home during each month. However, the average travel party size dropped enough to produce a slight dip in total person-trips.

Lingering effects of the 1981-1982 recession may have contributed to the 8 percent decline in travel during April and May, which offset the 14 percent increase during June, to produce a total of 266.5 million person-trips, posting no discernable change from 1982.

Despite no growth in volume, trip distances and durations both increased from 1982, averaging 820 round-trip miles and 4.7 nights away from home.

Vacation travel posted the largest decline for the quarter, falling nearly 11 percent from last year. However, these trips were much longer in duration and were farther from home than during the previous year. The average vacationer traveled nearly 1,020 miles, up from 850 miles, and spent 6.1 nights away from home compared to 4.9 nights in 1982.

Also this quarter, travel for pleasure purposes grew 5 percent, while business/convention person-trips grew 4 percent.

Air travel was up 4.4 percent for the quarter, sustaining five consecutive months of growth. Travel by personal motor vehicles, on the other hand, fell 3 percent below second quarter 1982 levels.

The upscale travel market, with family incomes of $30,000 or more annually, led the way to recovery, increasing their overall travel by 7 percent during the quarter. Travel by persons earning less declined 8 percent.

The 1983 National Travel Survey Second Quarter Report is based on telephone interviews with over 1,400 adult Americans each month. It includes over 100 pages of tables, charts, analysis and comparisons with 1982, and is available for $60.00 prepaid from the U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

The U.S. Travel Data Center is the national non-profit center for travel and tourism research.##

STUDY SHOWS RESTAURANT SALES TO INCREASE

Sales at commercial restaurants should rise 3.6 percent (adjusted for inflation) in 1983, the highest level since 1977, according to Restaurant Industry Operations Report '83 prepared by Laventhol & Horwath in cooperation with the National Restaurant Association.

In the past few years, sales for commercial restaurants (eating places, contract feeding, hotel/motel restaurants, retail hosts) have risen steadily from the $105.8 billion mark posted in 1981 to $112.8 billion in 1982 and are predicted to reach $122.5 billion in 1983.

Copies of Restaurant Industry Operations Report '83 can be obtained by sending a $35 check or money order to Laventhol & Horwath, Publications Department, 1845 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103. For information or copies of other L&H studies, contact the Director of Publications.##

TRAVEL PRICES INCREASE SLIGHTLY IN OCTOBER

The cost of travel in the U.S., as measured by the U.S. Travel Data Center's Travel Price Index (TPI), increased only 0.1 percent in October 1983. Falling gasoline, lodging and taxicab prices held travel costs to the same rate of growth recorded in September.

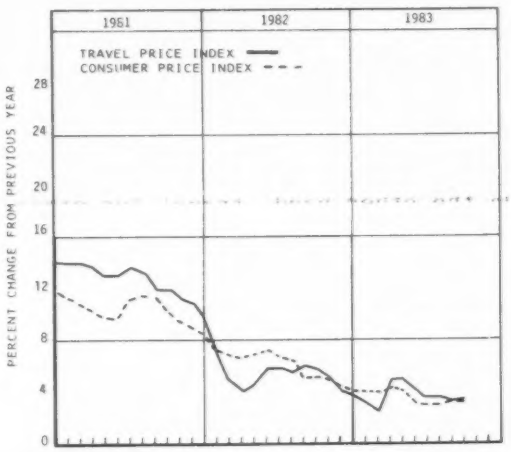
For comparison, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 0.3 percent on a seasonally unadjusted basis in October, down slightly from the 0.5 percent rise during September.

The TPI, which measures changes in the seasonally unadjusted cost of lodging, food, transportation and other goods and services purchased by Americans traveling away from home in this country, stood at 355.3 in October (1967=100).

Gasoline prices dropped 1.2 percent, while both taxicab fares and the cost of lodging while out of town fell 0.1 percent, restraining the increase in overall travel costs.

Airline fares and the cost of entertainment services grew 0.8 percent to lead all TPI components, followed by intercity bus fares, up 0.6 percent.

The TPI has increased 3.1 percent since October of last year, slightly more than the 2.9 percent growth registered by the CPI during the same period. Intercity bus fares have jumped 12.7 percent during the past year to lead all other components. # #



TRAVEL PRICE INFLATION CONTINUES TO OUTPACE CONSUMER PRICE INFLATION

Monthly and Annual Rates of Change in the Travel Price Index and Components, October, 1983

TPI Component	Monthly Percent Change September, 1983 to October, 1983	Annual Percent Change October, 1982 to October, 1983
Transportation	-0.2	1.1
Airline Fares	0.8	3.1
Intercity Bus Fares	0.6	12.7
Intercity Train Fares	0.2	8.0
Taxicab Fares	-0.1	1.0
Gasoline	-1.2	-2.1
Lodging	-0.1	5.3
Food Away From Home	0.5	4.2
Entertainment Services	0.8	5.1
Incidentals	0.4	2.6
TRAVEL PRICE INDEX	0.1	3.1
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	0.3	2.9

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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SEPTEMBER TRAVEL INCREASES 9 PERCENT

Travel by U.S. residents increased nearly 9 percent in September, following three months of decline from year-earlier levels, according to the U.S. Travel Data Center's National Travel Survey.

The monthly telephone survey reported that Americans took 103.7 million person-trips in September. (A person-trip is recorded each time a person goes on a trip 100 miles or more away from home.)

Travel to visit friends and relatives increased 16 percent over last September's figures, followed by vacation travel which increased 9 percent.

On the other hand, travel for other pleasure purposes fell 3 percent, and weekend travel declined 2 percent.

The non-profit research center suggests that travelers are again prefering longer trips that are generally farther from home, as weekend travel has declined for the third consecutive month. Moreover, vacationers traveled an average of 60 miles farther and stayed away from home slightly longer than during September of the previous year.

Travel by air showed substantial growth again in September, continuing an upward trend for the seventh consecutive month. Travel by auto/truck/RV grew 3 percent.

The number of U.S. adult residents planning a vacation trip in the next six months fell nearly 11 percent. However, 27 percent of the planned trips have already been arranged, an increase of more than one-third over last September's figures.

Of those planning a trip, 50 percent indicate they will travel by personal motor vehicles, while 40 percent anticipate traveling by air. Twenty-seven percent plan to travel to The South, while another 27 percent plan to travel to the states comprising the Mountain West/Far West regions of the country.

Vacation planners indicated an increased preference for commercial lodging and stays averaging more than one night longer than last year.

The National Travel Survey is a monthly telephone survey of over 1,400 American adults. Results are projectable to the total adult population.##

In the November issue of Travel Printout, figures on rail pasenger traffic during August were unavailable. The number of Amtrak passenger-miles in August was 499.8 million. # #

VISITOR VOLUME AT NATIONAL PARKS

Region	September, 1983 visits[1] (thousands)	Change from August, 1983 (percent)	Change from September, 1982 (percent)	1983/82 Year-to-date (percent)
New England	1,726.8	-14.5%	15.5%	12.2%
Eastern Gateway	1,590.5	3.8	2.1	3.8
G. Washington Country	5,974.0	-25.7	4.2	1.9
The South	5,278.2	-15.0	9.6	7.8
Great Lakes Country	495.9	-52.0	9.9	12.7
Mountain West	2,483.7	-39.7	19.2	5.7
Frontier West	996.4	-59.5	3.6	-0.1
Far West	5,039.3	-20.6	6.9	-5.2
The Islands	129.2	-38.5	-17.8	-3.8
TOTAL	23,714.9	-25.9%	7.9%	2.4%

[1]Preliminary; adjusted for differences in reporting units.
Source: National Park Service

States comprising the travel regions:

NEW ENGLAND: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont. EASTERN GATEWAY: New York, New Jersey. GEORGE WASHINGTON COUNTRY: Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia. SOUTH: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee. GREAT LAKES COUNTRY: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin. MOUNTAIN WEST: Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming. FRONTIER WEST: Arizona, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas. FAR WEST: Alaska, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington. THE ISLANDS: American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, Northern Marianas, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

CURRENT TRAVEL INDICATORS	September, 1983	% Change from August, 1983	% Change from September, 1982	Year-to-date % Change 1983/1982
Establishment receipts or retail sales				
Hotels, motels and other lodging places[1]	$ 2,533 million	-13.5	9.7	6.3
Eating and drinking places[2]	$10,224 million	2.0	12.4	12.2
Gasoline service stations[2]	$ 8,880 million	-1.2	1.5	-1.2
Commercial lodging demand				
Hotel/motel occupancy rate[3]	63.4 percent	-1.2	5.2	0.0
Airline passenger traffic[5]				
Domestic revenue passenger-miles	14.2 billion	-19.7	6.0	6.2
International revenue passenger-miles	4.9 billion	-15.5	17.9	10.0
Bus passenger traffic[6]				
Intercity bus passenger-miles	2.3 billion	-25.6	0.9	-1.3
Highway traffic volume[7]				
Rural arterial vehicle-miles	37.6 billion	-11.4	4.8	4.1
Rail passenger traffic[8]				
Amtrak passenger-miles	340.2 million	-31.9	11.0	4.1
Travel Price Index[9]	355.0	0.1	2.8	3.3
U.S. resident travel[10]				
Total person-trips	103.7 million	-23.0	8.4	-0.3
Vacation person-trips	62.1 million	-37.9	9.3	0.1
Public use of National Parks[11]				
Visits	24,901,021	-30.4	4.0	0.0
Overnight stays	1,851,320	-41.6	-1.0	-0.5
Foreign arrivals in U.S.[12]				
From overseas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
From Canada	1,037,476	-41.3	20.0	14.4
U.S. citizen departures[13]				
To overseas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To Canada	1,234,895	-35.0	6.9	-0.6
Domestic demand for motor gasoline[14]				
Barrels per day	6,653 thousand	-4.2	1.9	0.5

[1]Source: Laventhol and Horwath, seasonally unadjusted. [2]Preliminary; adjusted for seasonal variation and trading day differences. Source: Bureau of the Census. [3]Source: Laventhol and Horwath, seasonally adjusted. [4]Source: Laventhol and Horwath, unadjusted expenditures for commercial lodging adjusted for inflation since 1972. [5]Preliminary; U.S. scheduled service air carriers. Source: Civil Aeronautics Board. [6]All carriers regular route and charter service. Source: American Bus Association. [7]Source: Federal Highway Administration. [8]Source: National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak). [9]Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and Bureau of Labor Statistics. [10]Source: U.S. Travel Data Center. [11]Preliminary; unadjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service. [12]Source: U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration and Nettelton Travel Research Center. [13]Preliminary; Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

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